

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 19,486. 號六十八百四千九萬一第 日三初月十年申庚 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1920. 五拜禮 號二十月一十年九以民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO., LTD.

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CALDBECK,

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A large consignment of RLY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16, and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powder—E. O. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.

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TELEPHONE 1519

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

14, MARLBOROUGH HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.30 " " 2.00 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "	
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "	
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "	
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "	
12.30 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.30 p.m. " 2.00 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "	
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "	
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "	

Extra Car-15 midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "	
12.30 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.30 p.m. " 2.00 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "	
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "	
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "	

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
CANTON (at 8.45 a.m.) dep.	7.55	8.00	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.45	8.55	9.00
SHEN LONG	8.00	8.05	8.15	8.20	8.30	8.35	8.45	8.50	9.00	9.05
Shen Oen	8.05	8.10	8.20	8.25	8.35	8.40	8.50	8.55	9.05	9.10
Shen Oen	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.45	8.55	9.00	9.10	9.15
Shen Oen	8.15	8.20	8.30	8.35	8.45	8.50	9.00	9.05	9.15	9.20
Shen Oen	8.20	8.25	8.35	8.40	8.50	8.55	9.05	9.10	9.20	9.25
Shen Oen	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.45	8.55	9.00	9.10	9.15	9.25	9.30
Shen Oen	8.30	8.35	8.45	8.50	9.00	9.05	9.15	9.20	9.30	9.35
Shen Oen	8.35	8.40	8.50	8.55	9.05	9.10	9.20	9.25	9.35	9.40
Shen Oen	8.40	8.45	8.55	9.00	9.10	9.15	9.25	9.30	9.40	9.45
Shen Oen	8.45	8.50	9.00	9.05	9.15	9.20	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.50
Shen Oen	8.50	8.55	9.05	9.10	9.20	9.25	9.35	9.40	9.50	9.55
Shen Oen	8.55	9.00	9.10	9.15	9.25	9.30	9.40	9.45	9.55	10.00
Shen Oen	9.00	9.05	9.15	9.20	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.50	10.00	10.05
Shen Oen	9.05	9.10	9.20	9.25	9.35	9.40	9.50	9.55	10.05	10.10
Shen Oen	9.10	9.15	9.25	9.30	9.40	9.45	9.55	10.00	10.10	10.15
Shen Oen	9.15	9.20	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.50	10.00	10.05	10.15	10.20
Shen Oen	9.20	9.25	9.35	9.40	9.50	9.55	10.05	10.10	10.20	10.25
Shen Oen	9.25	9.30	9.40	9.45	9.55	10.00	10.10	10.15	10.25	10.30
Shen Oen	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.50	10.00	10.05	10.15	10.20	10.30	10.35
Shen Oen	9.35	9.40	9.50	9.55	10.05	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.35	10.40
Shen Oen	9.40	9.45	9.55	10.00	10.10	10.15	10.25	10.30	10.40	10.45
Shen Oen	9.45	9.50	10.00	10.05	10.15	10.20	10.30	10.35	10.45	10.50
Shen Oen	9.50	9.55	10.05	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.35	10.40	10.50	10.55
Shen Oen	9.55	10.00	10.10	10.15	10.25	10.30	10.40	10.45	10.55	11.00
Shen Oen	10.00	10.05	10.15	10.20	10.30	10.35	10.45	10.50	11.00	11.05
Shen Oen	10.05	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.35	10.40	10.50	10.55	11.05	11.10
Shen Oen	10.10	10.15	10.25	10.30	10.40	10.45	10.55	11.00	11.10	11.15
Shen Oen	10.15	10.20	10.30	10.35	10.45	10.50	11.00	11.05	11.15	11.20
Shen Oen	10.20	10.25	10.35	10.40	10.50	10.55	11.05	11.10	11.20	11.25
Shen Oen	10.25	10.30	10.40	10.45	10.55	11.00	11.10	11.15	11.25	11.30
Shen Oen	10.30	10.35	10.45	10.50	11.00	11.05	11.15	11.20	11.30	11.35
Shen Oen	10.35	10.40	10.50	10.55	11.05	11.10	11.20	11.25	11.35	11.40
Shen Oen	10.40	10.45	10.55	11.00	11.10	11.15	11.25	11.30	11.40	11.45
Shen Oen	10.45	10.50	11.00	11.05	11.15	11.20	11.30	11.35	11.45	11.50
Shen Oen	10.50	10.55	11.05	11.10	11.20	11.25	11.35	11.40	11.50	11.55
Shen Oen	10.55	11.00	11.10	11.15	11.25	11.30	11.40	11.45	11.55	12.00
Shen Oen	11.00	11.05	11.15	11.20	11.30	11.35	11.45	11.50	12.00	12.05
Shen Oen	11.05	11.10	11.20	11.25	11.35	11.40	11.50	11.55	12.05	12.10
Shen Oen	11.10	11.15	11.25	11.30	11.40	11.45	11.55	12.00	12.10	12.15
Shen Oen	11.15	11.20	11.30	11.35	11.45	11.50	12.00	12.05	12.15	12.20
Shen Oen	11.20	11.25	11.35	11.40	11.50	11.55	12.05	12.10	12.20	12.25
Shen Oen	11.25	11.30	11.40	11.45	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.30
Shen Oen	11.30	11.35	11.45	11.50	12.00	12.05	12.15	12.20	12.30	12.35
Shen Oen	11.35	11.40	11.50	11.55	12.05	12.10	12.20	12.25	12.35	12.40
Shen Oen	11.40	11.45	11.55	12.00	12.10	12.15	12.25	12.30	12.40	12.45
Shen Oen	11.45	11.50	12.00	12.05	12.15	12.20	12.30	12.35	12.45	12.50
Shen Oen	11.50	11.55	12.05	12.10	12.20	12.25	12.35	12.40	12.50	12.55
Shen Oen	11.55	12.00	12.10	12.15	12.25	12.30	12.40	12.45	12.55	13.00
Shen Oen	12.00	12.05	12.15	12.20	12.30	12.35	12.45	12.50	13.00	13.05
Shen Oen	12.05	12.10	12.20	12.25	12.35	12.40	12.50	12.55	13.05	13.10
Shen Oen	12.10	12.15	12.25	12.30	12.40	12.45	12.55	13.00	13.10	13.15
Shen Oen	12.15	12.20	12.30	12.35	12.45	12.50	13.00	13.05	13.15	13.20
Shen Oen	12.20	12.25	12.35	12.40	12.50	12.55	13.05	13.10	13.20	13.25
Shen Oen	12.25	12.30	12.40	12.45	12.55	13.00	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.30
Shen Oen	12.30	12.35	12.45	12.50	13.00	13.05	13.15	13.20	13.30	13.35
Shen Oen	12.35	12.40	12.50	12.55	13.05	13.10	13.20	13.25	13.35	13.40
Shen Oen	12.40	12.45	12.55	13.00	13.10	13.15	13.25	13.30	13.40	13.45
Shen Oen	12.45	12.50	13.00	13.05	13.15	13.20	13.30	13.35	13.45	13.50
Shen Oen	12.50	12.55	13.05	13.10	13.20	13.25	13.35	13.40	13.50	13.55
Shen Oen	12.55	13.00	13.10	13.15	13.25	13.30	13.40	13.45	13.55	14.00
Shen Oen	13.00	13.05	13.15	13.20	13.30	13.35	13.45	13.50	14.00	14.05
Shen Oen	13.05	13.10	13.20	13.25	13.35	13.40	13.50	13.55	14.05	14.10
Shen Oen	13.10	13.15	13.25	13.30	13.40	13.45	13.55	14.00	14.10	14.15
Shen Oen	13.15	13.20	13.30	13.35	13.45	13.50	14.00	14.05	14.15	14.20
Shen Oen	13.20	13.25	13.35	13.40	13.50	13.55	14.05	14.10	14.20	14.25
Shen Oen	13.25	13.30	13.40	13.45	13.55	14.00	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.30
Shen Oen	13.30	13.35	13.45	13.50	14.00	14.05	14.15	14.20	14.30	14.35
Shen Oen	13.35	13.40	13.50	13.55	14.05	14.10	14.20	14.25	14.35	14.40
Shen Oen	13.40	13.45	13.55	14.00	14.10	14.15	14.25	14.30	14.40	14.45
Shen Oen	13.45	13.50	14.00	14.05	14.15	14.20	14.30	14.35	14.45	14.50
Shen Oen	13.50	13.55	14.05	14.10	14.20	14.25	14.35	14.40	14.50	14.55
Shen Oen	13.55	14.00	14.10	14.15	14.25	14.30	14.40	14.45	14.55	15.00
Shen Oen	14.00	14.05	14.15	14.20	14.30	14.35	14.45	14.50	15.00	15.05
Shen Oen	14.05	14.10	14.20	14.25	14.35	14.40	14.50	14.55	15.05	15.10
Shen Oen	14.10	14.15	14.25	14.30	14.40	14.45	14.55	15.00	15.10	15.15
Shen Oen	14.15	14.20	14.30	14.35	14.45	14.50	15.00	15.05	15.15	15.20
Shen Oen	14.20	14.25	14.35	14.40	14.50	14.55	15.05	15.10	15.20	15.25
Shen Oen	14.25	14.30	14.40	14.45	14.55	15.00	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.30
Shen Oen	14.30	14.35	14.45	14.50	15.00	15.05	15.15	15.20	15.30	15.35
Shen Oen	14.35	14.40	14.50	14.55	15.05	15.10	15.20	15.25	15.35	15.40
Shen Oen	14.40	14.45	14.55	15.00	15.10	15.15	15.25	15.30	15.40	15.45
Shen Oen	14.45	14.50	15.00	15.05	15.15	15.20	15.30	15.35	15.45	15.50
Shen Oen	14.50	14.55	15.05	15.10	15.20	15.25	15.35	15.40	15.50	15.55
Shen Oen	14.55	15.00	15.10	15.15	15.25	15.30	15.40	15.45	15.55	16.00
Shen Oen	15.00	15.05	15.15	15.20	15.30	15.35	15.45	15.50	16.00	16.05
Shen Oen	15.05	15.10	15.20	15.25	15.35	15.40	15.50	15.55	16.05	16.10
Shen Oen	15.10	15.15	15.25	15.30	15.40	15.45	15.55	16.00	16.10	16.15
Shen Oen	15.15	15.20	15.30	15.35	15.45	15.50	16.00	16.05	16.15	16.20
Shen Oen	15.20	15.25	15.35	15.40	15.50	15.55	16.05	16.10	16.20	16.25
Shen Oen	15.25	15.30	15.40	15.45	15.55	16.00	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.30
Shen Oen	15.30	15.35	15.45	15.50	16.00	16.05	16.15	16.20	16.30	16.35
Shen Oen	15.35	15.40	15.50	15.55	16.05	16.10	16.20	16.25	16.35	16.40
Shen Oen	15.40	15.45	15.55	16.00	16.10	16.15	16.25	16.30	16.40	16.45
Shen Oen	15.45	15.50	16.00	16.05	16.15	16.20	16.30	16.35	16.45	16.50
Shen Oen	15.50	15.55	16.05	16.10	16.20	16.25	16.35	16.40	16.50	16.55
Shen Oen	15.55	16.00	16.10	16.15	16.25	16.30	16.40	16.45	16.55	17.00
Shen Oen	16.00	16.05	16.15	16.20	16.30	16.35	16.45	16.50	17.00	17.05
Shen Oen	16.05	16.10	16.20	16.25	16.35	16.40	16.50	16.55	17.05	17.10
Shen Oen	16.10	16.15	16.25	16.30	16.40	16.45	16.55	17.00	17.10	17.15
Shen Oen	16.15	16.20	16.30	16.35	16.45	16.50	17.00	17.05	17.15	17.20
Shen Oen	16.20	16.25	16.35	16.40	16.50	16.55	17.05	17.10	17.20	17.25
Shen Oen	16.25	16.30	16.40	16.45	16.55	17.00	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.30
Shen Oen	16.30	16.35	16.45	16.50	17.00	17.05	17.15	17.20	17.30	17.35
Shen Oen	16.35	16.40	16.50	16.55	17.05	17.10	17.20	17.25	17.35	17.40
Shen Oen	16.40	16.45	16.55	17.00	17.10	17.15	17.25	17.30	17.40	17.45
Shen Oen	16.45	16.50	17.00	17.05	17.15	17.20	17.30	17.35	17.45	17.50
Shen Oen	16.50	16.55	17.05	17.10	17.20	17.25	17.35	17.40	17.50	17.55
Shen Oen	16.55	17.00	17.10	17.15	17.25	17.30	17.40	17.45	17.55	18.00
Shen Oen	17.00	17.05	17.15	17.20	17.30	17.35	17.4			

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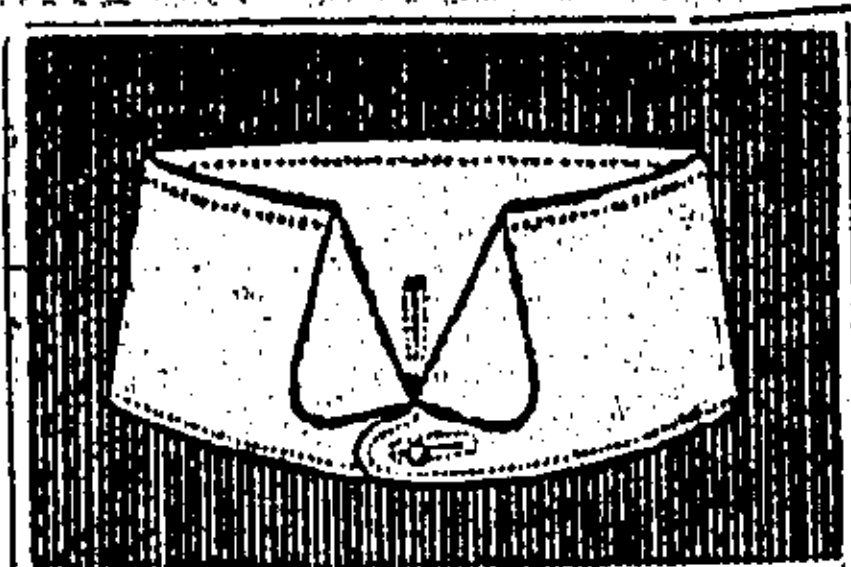
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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6% 1920.

NOMINAL VALUE 100 Francs.

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 Francs.

Interest payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December.

First instalment due on 16th June, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM TO-DAY up to the 25th November, 1920, free of commission and telegram charges, and the most favourable rates of exchange will be quoted for the payments made in local or any other currency.

For full details and particulars apply to—

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1620]

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&

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SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
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Telephone No. 151.

HOTEL MANHATTAN.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%

Not Redeemable

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.

INTEREST payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December; first semi-annual interest to be paid on 16th June, 1921.

Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE from the 20th October, up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

T. MARSON,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920.

1623

NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

IN BONDS of Frs. 100 each issued at par. Interest payable twice yearly, on June 16th and December 16th.

First coupon due on June 16th, 1921. Applications will be received from October 20th, up to November 25th by the—

BURSO-ARLATIO BANK,

R. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 15th, 1920.

1624

AMERICA'S PEOPLE

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

Thirty-four million immigrants have entered the United States in the past century. In the same time the population of the country has increased 97,000,000. The estimated increase for the ten years ended this year (1920) is 14,000,000, while the total number of immigrants during this period was 6,100,000. The percentage ratio thus was only about 43 percent, this being due to the falling off in immigration during the four years of the world war.

FROM BRITAIN

Of the 34,000,000 immigrants entering the country in the last 100 years, nearly one-fourth of them, or 8,200,000, came from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Germany furnished the second largest number, 5,400,000, and Italy the third largest, 4,100,000. Austria-Hungary was next behind Italy, with 4,000,000, while Russia was fifth with 3,311,400. The Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have sent 2,134,414 of their citizens to the United States.

The total of immigration from France in the 100 years has been 523,000, the largest number from that country, 30,130 coming in 1851. Switzerland has sent 288,707 persons to the United States, and the Netherlands, 214,508. British North America, including Canada, has sent 834,450, and Mexico 217,208.

Belgium and Rumania have sent the smallest number of any of the European countries, the total for the former being 78,587 and for the latter 76,322. It was not until 1884 that the nationals of these two countries as well as those of Portugal, Greece and Turkey, began coming across the Atlantic in any appreciable numbers.

The total for Portugal is given by the Immigration Bureau as 158,702, for Greece 352,883 and for Turkey 311,404.

Chinese immigrants have numbered 233,068, beginning in 1853 with 42, and finally ending in 1883 with 8,031. The peak was in 1892, when 39,578 Chinese exclusion laws became effective about that time.

Immigration from Japan was first taken note of in 1892 and reached its peak of 30,220 in the year 1907. In 1919, 10,004 Japanese entered the United States, while the total for the twenty-seven years was 289,030.

From countries not specified, including parts of Poland, Serbia and many others, have come a total of 2,100,000.

At the outset, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales furnished the bulk of the immigrants, the largest total from the British Isles, 272,740, coming over in 1857. By that time there also was a large flow of immigrants from Germany, the total in 1853 being 218,000, or the largest in any one year except 1912, when the high mark of 250,630 was reached.

Immigration from the British Isles began to decrease in 1851, fluctuating between 32,000 and 160,000. In the twelve years preceding the world war the number of immigrants from those Isles averaged about 80,000 annually.

The tide from Germany began to turn in 1887, and since that time the number of immigrants arriving has steadily decreased, reaching the low mark of 35,734 in the year before the world war.

As about the same time the immigration from the British Isles and Germany began to decrease that from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia advanced rapidly. It was not until 1891 that the number of immigrants from Italy passed the 50,000 mark. It averaged slightly better than that total for the succeeding ten years and then increased, almost every year, attaining a record of 283,731 in 1907. The year before the world war it was 253,734.

Immigration from Austria-Hungary exceeded 50,000 in 1901, went to 100,000 in 1902, reached the high mark of 238,002 in 1907, and was 278,152 the year before the war. Russia did not pass the 50,000 mark until 1899, and it was not until 1902 that immigration from that country exceeded 100,000. The high mark, 291,040, was made in 1913.

SCANDINAVIA WAKENS. The peak of the movement from the Scandinavian countries was reached in 1892 with 105,329. It gradually decreased thereafter until it was only 29,851 in 1908. The total the year before the war was 92,309.

In only six years of the 100 has the total of immigrants entering the country exceeded 1,000,000. Twenty thousand more than that number entered in 1905, in 1906 the total was 1,100,000,000 and in 1907 it reached the record of 1,225,340. The million mark was not reached again until 1910, the total for that year being 1,041,570.

Two years again elapsed before the million mark was reached, the total for 1912 being 1,197,892. In the year that the world war began 1,214,490 aliens passed into American ports, but in the first year of the war this total had decreased to 538,700. In 1918 it was 298,820. In 1917, 295,403, in 1915, 110,818 and in 1910 it was 141,132.

"WAS IT WORTH IT?"

MR. BALFOUR'S QUESTION TO WAR SUFFERERS.

Speaking at the unveiling at East London of a local war memorial, Mr. Balfour said he believed there was hardly a family that had not come into close contact with death, suffering, and loss through the war, but they gladly endured all that for the great cause.

A memorial was an attempt to commemorate things of persons that had departed, an endeavour to perpetuate for all time the memory of great things passed away. Doubtless melancholy was it when the war was erected to those who had died in the prime of life.

If they could ask the whole community man by man and woman by woman, if the suffering had been worth while, he believed the answer would be "Yes," for by those sufferings, and those alone, had they been able to preserve the liberties of their own country and of the world at large.

LURE OF A CRICKETER.

HOW JACK HOBBS HELPED THE HOSPITALS.

A correspondent writes in the *Morning Post*:—Jack Hobbs is a magician. The rain was pelting down, the wind howled; the stumps were doing their best to keep aloft in the centre of the Innes Recreation Ground at Merton. Cricket seemed the last thing possible in Hobbs's County Team v. Wimbledon and District. And yet under canvas in a corner of the field when lunch time had arrived there was the Member for Wimbledon telling us that the "gate" so far amounted to £240, and was already at the bankers. One looked in vain for the company that had paid this "gate"; it was a phantom. But the money was backed all right. The stewards and the committee knew the secret of how the "gate" had been secured for the Wimbledon and Nelson Hospitals; Wimbledon and its neighbouring villages had paid in advance to see the match organised by the Wizard from the Oval.

No cricketer since "W.G." and "Ranji" has been of such value to charity organisations as Jack Hobbs. And he is quite unspoiled by all the honours and eulogies thrust on him. Those aware of this might have marked it when he accepted a modest case of pipes and a bit of tobacco from a few Wimbledon friends, with as much delight as if he had been given the Koh-i-nor. And he was seen wandering round the ground testing the gift and occasionally delaying to make the urgings of autograph hunters.

After three o'clock the rain stopped, and we were able to go in three hours play on a newly-pitched wicket—the original pitch was under water.

QUICK SCORING IN THE QUOIN. Jack Hobbs and Sandham made over a hundred between them in an hour for the first wicket. Then there were two grand catches in the deep by E. Goodes to get them both. Miles Howell, Ernest Hayes, Usher, and Jack Crawford helped themselves to a few and Hobbs declared at 178 for five. The local side put up 84 for three before the game ended.

This three-hour cricket was bright enough to amuse the several thousand people who rolled up before tea time; they had their money's worth. And those who saw little in the cricket had other sources of entertainment. There was the Boy Scouts' chain of pennies which the Mayor of Wimbledon completed in order to raise this branch of the fund to £210; there was the work of the amateur band of hawkers, whose wares included everything from tooth paste to honey and neckties of beads, and whose unblinking protesting got them half-crown for every hand full of Michaelmas daisies. Then there was the parade of the tumbler containing the tickets for the prize competition, the issue of which was determined in the out-field while a truce had been called in the cricket.

Wimbledon and District did this charity work nobly and in the last moments of the day the sun shone out in its setting as if to give the great show its benediction. Everyone was grateful to Jack Hobbs, and when he was leaving his companions for Australia in order to keep this first at Merton. As Mr. Joseph Hood, the Member for Wimbledon, suggested, every one hopes that out in the Colonies he will bring his record from 84 hundreds to at least a century of centuries.

HOW TYPHUS MAY BE SPREAD.

THE DANGER FROM LICE.

The Medical Correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The menace of typhus is great or small in any community according as the house population of that community is great or small. Happily, the Medical Officer of Health for London has laboured indefatigably to reduce the pest. Last year 2,031,735 children were examined. Of these, 458,396, or nearly half a million (that is nearly 25 per cent.), were found to be verminous. The growth of the danger during the war is seen from the number of children brought to the cleansing stations. The following table is important:—

SUMMERS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO CLEANSING STATIONS.	
Year.	Children.
1910-1911	45,711 (Average).
1911	30,755
1912	65,033
1913	105,639

There are now 25 cleansing stations in London. Last year nurses examined 568,178 children, and 33,222 of these were verminous. In another examination, made last Christmas, when every child attending school was examined by the nurses, 110,787 were found to be unclean. The efforts being made are coping with the problem, but Dr. Hamer is of opinion that "the recovery from the set-back due to the war is not yet complete." Thanks to the use of a special shampoo and comb the hair can now be cleaned without cutting it.

Happily, there is no typhus fever in London at present. But with so much to be done in the direction of cleansing, we cannot regard ourselves as safe. If infection were to come the parasites are ready to spread it.

THE BUSY DOCTOR.

At Chicago the Federal authorities revoked the liquor licence of Dr. M. A. Fash, who was said to be the "champion prescription writer."

Dr. Fash, it was proved, wrote 308 prescriptions for liquor in one day, and the total for three days was 710. He claimed that he had given an examination of three and a half minutes to each patient before deciding that his condition warranted a stimulant. He had no time to stop for meals, and had lunch brought to his office. He started work at 7 in the morning and continued till mid-night.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF SOCIETY'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT,

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The provinces of Chihli, Honan, Shantung, and Shansi have this year been visited by a famine of unprecedented magnitude. According to the latest reports from various trustworthy sources, there are 63 districts in Chihli, 43 in Shensi, and 47 in Shansi, which have been thus calamitously affected. Though the conditions in Shantung and Honan have not yet been confirmed, it is estimated that at least over 40 or 50 districts in the said provinces have been equally scourged. The extent of the famine-stricken territory is, therefore, most unusual and the number of victimised people most appalling.

It has been learned from reports and investigations made by Chinese as well as foreigners that able-bodied men have generally deserted their homes, while the weak and aged women and children have been left behind to starve for themselves. They have to appease their hunger with the bark and roots of trees and, when these are finished, they die. There are many who, being unable to bear the agony of hunger, have deliberately committed suicide. Still others, while in quest of food, have died on the way from hunger and fatigue. In short, the state of the famine-stricken people is so distressing that it is beyond description. Now the winter is drawing near, and, in addition to hunger, they will have to face cold. Their condition will be far more aggravating. Measures of relief, therefore, must be immediately undertaken within these two months so that the sufferings of these unfortunate people may be reduced to a minimum.

Over ten Chinese and foreign relief societies have recently been organized to cope with the situation. Some have already started to raise funds, while others have been advancing money for urgent relief purposes. It is estimated that the number of people requiring relief will be about 20,000,000 and the period during which such relief is necessary will be over seven months. Figuring on the basis of \$1.50 per head per month, the total amount required for relief purposes will amount to \$310,000,000. Granting that able-bodied people could be employed in different lines of work instead of merely depending upon charity, food and clothing will still be necessary for a period of at least two months during which no work is possible. Even at the above estimate is reduced by one half, the needed relief will still amount to the enormous figure of \$155,000,000, an amount which cannot be secured by mere subscription.

This International Famine-Relief Society is an organization made up of the various Chinese and foreign relief societies already in existence. It intends to work out a scheme which will answer the requirements of the situation. In foreign countries, whenever occasion calls for it, it is the common practice to meet such needs either by introducing new taxes or by raising certain old ones. In China, however, neither could be done easily at present. The only tax which could be utilized for meeting the purpose in view is the income tax, the customs tariff slightly, which on the present scale, is only one per cent. of *ad valorem* and, therefore, very low. If we should add a percentage to it, it would be neither burdensome to the people, nor troublesome to the Customs Administration in looking after it. The incidence of this surcharge will fall mainly on the foreign Chinese and only slightly on the foreign residents in China. The foreign community will certainly have no objection to this surcharge which is levied for a humanitarian purpose. It is the opinion of the Society that the present customs tariff should be raised by 1/10, this amounting to 54 per cent. The increase thus realized will be exclusively devoted to the relief work. In 1913, previous to the outbreak of the Europe war, the income of the Customs in round figure was HK. taels 45,967,450 or \$25,851,170. Three years later in 1916, it diminished on account of disturbed conditions. But directly after the war, the receipts went up again, amounting to HK. taels 40,000,000 in 1918. The collection for the first three-quarters of this year has been so encouraging that the income for the entire year will even exceed that of the record year of 1913, and it may be confidently expected that the Customs revenue will increase year by year. According to a rough estimate, it is believed that about seven million dollars may be realized from the surcharge of 1/10 per cent. Customs tariff. If the incidence of this surcharge is evenly distributed among the 400,000,000 Chinese and the foreign residents in China, this extra burden would hardly be noticed, and the benefit to be derived therefrom will certainly be enormous, and even incalculable. And this revenue could be utilized to serve as security for a loan for the purpose of financing the relief work. It is recommended by this Relief Society that a sum of \$50,000,000 be borrowed from foreign nations by pledging one-half of the revenue from the surcharge for payment of interest and the other half for payment of principal. Based on this calculation, the entire loan will be repaid at the end of eighteen years. The expenditure of this loan will be jointly supervised by Chinese and foreign philanthropists and the receipt pledged as security for this will be in the custody of the Customs Administration. It is believed that the Powers animated with the spirit of altruism will lend their full support to this proposal and will render every assistance in making the rate of interest and discount as low as possible.

This matter is one of extreme urgency, and we beg to ask you to give it your immediate approval, as well as to instruct the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, and the Customs Directorate to approach the Diplomatic Corps with a view to the introduction to this surcharge. As soon as this matter has been agreed upon, the two above-mentioned Ministries should (Continued at foot of next column).

IN THE SHADOW OF DISASTER

HEAVY EXACTIONS FOR ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

Commenting on details supplied by a Chinese News Agency of the reorganization of the Chihli and Fengtien Armies—sanctioned by the spurious Government of Peking—by which General Chang Tso-lin and Tiao Kun plan greatly to augment the strength of their already far too large forces at the expense of the Chinese people, in opposition to its wishes and the advice of the Foreign Powers, and in flat contradiction of the pledge given by the Militarists when they went up to Peking as victors in the struggle against the Asiatik Party the *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—It will be seen that General Tiao-kun's reorganization is to cost the nation another five million dollars per annum, which he intends to exact three millions from the Central Government and two millions from the Province of Chihli. The Central Government, of course, gladly acquiesced in so patriotic and unselfish a scheme on the part of one of the powers behind the scenes; that the Chihli Provincial Assembly was never consulted, and is known to be bitterly opposed to the levy of further contributions for the upkeep of Tiao Kun's Armies is, of course, a matter of complete indifference to this spurious constitutional government. The Provincial Assembly is not entitled to hold much less to express any views on a subject on which a Super-Militarist alone is qualified to speak. To it is assigned the sole privilege of finding the additional money that General Tiao Kun requires, with the knowledge that if it fails in its duty, means will be found to extract the two millions required from a famine-stricken province, without even the pretence of consultation or sanction. As General Chang Tso-lin claims a fifty per cent. interest in the spoils of victory, it may be assumed that the bills he will present to the Central Government and the people of Manchuria will amount to at least as much as those submitted by his brother militarist. So that for the expansion of the two private Armies of Tiao Kun and Chang Tso-lin alone the Central Government will have to find six million dollars, and Chihli and Manchuria four million dollars between them, during the next twelve months. Ten million dollars additional military expenditure at a time when the Premier admits that the National Treasury has a deficit of eight million dollars per month, and millions of Chinese are confronted with the certainty of death from starvation unless speedy and adequate relief is forthcoming! Ten million dollars, which would probably save the lives of a million and a half of famine-victims during the approaching winter, if it were not wasted upon Armies whose creation is an affront to the friendly nations, and an outrage to the Chinese people!

TASTE FOR EASTERN DISHES.

VOGUE OF THE CHINESE RESTAURANT.

Is the gastronomic taste of the table d'hôte region turning towards the pungent dishes of the Orient?

This question is raised by the popularity of the Chinese and Indian restaurants that have sprung up like mushrooms in the West-End.

The chief of the Carlton met an inquirer with incredulous smiles and a vivacious stream of Parisian. Reduced to English, no new orientation in either sense has been observed at this fashionable hotel. The dishes are French, as French before the war, and now there is plenty of cream and butter, as the Gaelic giant in the spotless uniform of his craft explained with a radiant smile.

RUSH FOR ORIENTAL DISHES.

At the Trocadero those who maintain a watchful eye on the taste of patrons have observed a certain liveliness in the hors d'œuvre Oriental and Asiatic soups such as okra.

But the chief superintendent declared that it is extremely difficult to determine when the sudden popularity of a dish indicates a change in diet or an influx of visitors. Once the entire stock of Swedish punch was absorbed in a few days.

"All London must be drinking it," thought some of the staff. Investigation proved that a large and thirsty delegation of Scandinavian visitors supplied the explanation.

Perhaps those with a leaning towards the foods served east of Suez are sufficiently attracted for by the Chinese restaurants. A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* found three of them filled at meal-times, the gay throng being generously sprinkled with foreigners of the student type. The 104 "mysteries" staged at one establishment may be conveniently ordered by number: No. "nine," in Chinese. "Kn Lu Chop Suey" was the favourite yesterday. The manager declared that his guests were of all nations—and that Americans often partake. They are a liking for the food of Cathay, New York and San Francisco, which have large Chinese quarters.

Probably London will shortly have a Chinese restaurant in true Peking style. These now thriving here are semi-American-European. But the one which is decorated with panels bearing the poems of a former Minister of Justice who was recently heroically martyred in no other London galle manager.

co-operate with the Ministry of the Interior in negotiating a loan for the relief. "If the negotiations could be successfully conducted in a month or two, an advance should be arranged so that the immediate needs of the relief work may be met and millions of lives saved."

The contents of this letter have been discussed and approved by the members of this Society, and the letter is drawn up by its Finance Committee. Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Liang Shih-yi, Fang Tsi-hsi, Tsai Ting-ku, Huang Feng-hua, Hsiao En-lung, Hsiao Hsi-ling, Sun Feng-tai, Lu Fong, G. Douglas, Gray, H. O. Raxon, Andre D'Hormon, A. Sowerby, Henri de Codd, S. Fukuoka, Luigi de Luca, S. E. Lucas.

ARMISTICE DAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN HONGKONG.

In common, no doubt, with every city, town and hamlet throughout the British Empire, the second anniversary of Armistice Day was observed in the Colony, this year as last year, by solemn commemorative services and by the suspension of all festivities at 11 o'clock for two minutes as a tribute to the glorious dead who made the great sacrifice in the war. The day had been declared a general holiday, but there was nothing of a holiday air about the city save the display of the Union Jack and other flags and the reduced amount of pedestrian traffic in the business centre of the town. Moreover, the forenoon was wet, and the important cricket contests were interrupted.

The signal for the two minutes' silence was given by a gun fired by the Military authorities, whereupon the trams and the ferries stopped and all business activities in the European establishments ceased for that brief and solemn interval in which the homage of an Empire was paid to its glorious dead.

St. John's Cathedral was filled to overflowing, the congregation including a large representation from the Garrison and from the warships in port. There was neither sitting nor standing room for all the residents of the Colony who came to participate in the service. H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., Commanding H.M.'s Forces in China, and Commodore Bowden-Smith, R.N., as the chief representatives of the Royal Navy, were present.

The service consisted of the singing of "O God our Help in ages past" as a professional hymn; the reading of a lesson (Ezekiel 34, 1-14) by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of the Cathedral; the singing of the "Te Deum" to Oakley's quadruple chant; the recitation of the Creed and then prayers recited by the Army Chaplain (the Rev. Mr. Shewell) including a prayer of thanksgiving for the victory, one for those bereaved by the war, and a prayer for H.M. the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family; a prayer for the League of Nations; and others. Then, before the gun fired, there came the interval of silence which lasted in the Cathedral fully five minutes, and after words the Dead March in "E-flat" was impressively played by the organist (Mr. Dennison Fuller), the congregation standing. Then came an address by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Duppuy) and the service concluded with the singing of Kipling's "Recessional," the General Thanksgiving, the Blessing and the National Anthem. During the singing of the hymn a collection was taken for Naval and Military charities.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.

Mass was celebrated in the St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, by the Rev. Father Purcell, R.N., for souls of those who had fallen in the Great War. Before the two minutes' silence the *De Profundis* was sung. After the silence, the Mass commenced.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP.

The Bishop, took as his text, St. John 12, v. 24 and 25: "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth much fruit. He that loveth his life loseth it, and he that hateth his life in this world shall save it unto life eternal." The Bishop said:—This is a very sacred moment for us all. Whenever, throughout the world, the flag of Britain is unfurled, and among our Allies too, men and women, age and little children, are joining this day in an act of solemn remembrance and of dedication. In the metropolis of our Empire, as you know, a moving scene is taking place. The Cenotaph in Whitehall, that simple monument of the proud mourning of our Empire, is being unveiled today by His Majesty the King. There in the open, round the Cenotaph, a never-to-be-forgotten service is being held—a service in which tens of thousands of voices will unite in singing that hymn which we have been singing in procession this day: "O God our Help in ages past; Our hope for years to come"; a service in which countless voices will be uplifted in reciting that prayer which binds together into one all Christian people of all ages: "Our Father which art in Heaven." Then all the voices will be still, there will be a hush, and His Majesty the King will unveil the Cenotaph. After this, there will be a great silence, kept for the space of two minutes, while men's thoughts are concentrated in reverent remembrance of the glorious dead. The silence will be broken by the bugles as they sound out "The Last Post." Then wreaths will be laid at the foot of the Cenotaph by the King, the Prime Minister, and Representatives of the Empire. After this the procession will move on past the monument

of that great Liberator, Abraham Lincoln, to Westminster Abbey, where the funeral service will take place and the body of an unknown warrior will be buried, a solitary representative of all those unknown warriors who, in many a distant field, and on many a strange water, laid down their lives at their country's call, and for the cause of humanity. Westminster Abbey in its long story has witnessed many moving scenes, but I think it can have witnessed no scene more moving than this, when King and people meet together to do honour to the glorious dead. What is taking place in London is being reflected in the remotest parts of our far-flung Empire, and here, in this distant outpost, and in this Cathedral Church, we have met together to do honour to the dead, and to pledge our selves that we for our part will not allow the sacrifice they have made to be squandered away. We honour the dead, our brothers, our sisters, too (for we will not forget them) our very gallant comrades in many a hard fought fight, the hundreds of thousands, yes, the millions, who counted not their lives dear unto themselves, but freely gave them up for their friends. As we think of all those kindly graves and of the many who have no graves but the ocean depths, men both of the Royal Navy and of the Merchant Service, we bow our heads in reverent gratitude and remind ourselves at how great a price our deliverance has been bought. Nor can we allow ourselves to forget the sacrifice of Him who has redeemed us from waste all the sacrifices that these our brothers have made, even Jesus Christ our Lord, who has tasted death for every man, and abolished death, and has opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers. And here some words I have quoted more than once to meet our need out there, come irresistibly to my mind: "We had forgotten You, or very nearly—

You did not seem to touch us very nearly—
Of course, we thought about You, now and then;
Especially in any time of trouble—
We knew that You were good in time of trouble—
But we are very ordinary men.

Now we remember; over here in Flanders, (it isn't strange to think of You in Flanders)
This hideous warfare seems to make things clear—
We never thought about You much in England.
But now that we are far away from England,
We have no doubts, we know that You are here.

"You helped us pass the jest along the trenches,
Where, in cold blood, we waited in the trenches.
You touched its ribaldry and made it fine.
You stood beside us in our pain and weakness—
We're glad to think You understand our weakness—
Somewhat it seems to help us not to whine."

As we remember these our brethren who have given their lives for us we will not forget Him who is the Resurrection and the Life who came into this world that men might not perish but have everlasting life.

God of the Living, in Whose Eyes,
Unveiled the whole Creation lies;
All souls are Thine; we must not say
That those are dead who pass away;
From this our world of flesh get free;
We know them living unto Thee.

Not spilt like water on the ground,
Not wrapp'd in dreamless sleep profound,
Not wandering in unknown despair,
Beyond Thy voice, Thine arm, Thy care,
Not let to lie like fallen trees—
Not dead but living unto Thee.

Before we leave this Cathedral Church let us solemnly consecrate ourselves to the tasks that lie before us—tasks of vast magnitude and of far-reaching consequence. Three months ago I was in the Throne Room in Buckingham Palace and I remember well the challenging words the King addressed to the 250 Bishops assembled there, from all parts of the world concerning all that turns upon us, holily and without delay facing all the tasks that lie before us at the present time. I remember too what that Grand Old Man of France—Clemenceau—who today is unveiling a war memorial at Singapore—said to the French Senators who, on the eve of Armistice Day, 1918, came to congratulate him on victory: "Gentlemen, our difficult time is approaching, it is harder for us to win the peace than to win the war."

No true man here among us but must feel that he cannot allow this wealth of sacrifice to be wasted—that he cannot break faith with the dead. It is not right that our brethren should have given their lives and that we who are left should live easy or selfish lives. The tasks of the world are still to be accomplished only by iron sacrifice of body and of soul. Let me quote you the moving words of Kipling's

"Song of the Dead," written after the South African War, but equally applicable to us to-day:—

"We were dreamers, dreaming greatly,
In the man-stuffed town;
We yearned beyond the sky-line where
The strange roads go down.
Came the Whisper, came the Vision, came
The Power with the Need,
Till the Soul that is not man's soul was
Sent us to lead."

"As the deer breaks—as the steer breaks—
From the herd where they graze,
In the faith of little children we went
On our ways.
Then the wood wilted—then the food
Failed—then the last water dried,
In the faith of little children we laid
Down and died."

"On the sand drift—on the vast side—
In the fern shrub we lay,
That our souls might follow after by the
bones on the way.
Follow after—follow after! We have
watered the root,
And the bud has come to blossom that
ripens for the fruit."

"Follow after—we are waiting, by the
trail that we lost,
For that round of many footsteps, for
the tread of a host,
Follow after—follow after—for the har-
vest is sown;
By the bones about the wayside ye
shall come to your own."

And now, as I conclude, let me remind you that in the task of world reconstruction we, all, even the most insignificant of us, must have a share; that the life of each one of us is meant to count. A life is only truly lived as it is consecrated to a great purpose. The emblem on our national flag is a cross, and this way alone all greatness lies. For, for all time, the saying is true, "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die it abideth much fruit." He that loveth his life loseth it, and he that hateth his life in this world shall save it unto life eternal." The cry of the crucified still goes forth to the sons of man: "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I drink of?" And it is for us to bow our heads and humbly to make reply as these our brethren did: "We are able."

ARMISTICE AND CHRONOLOGICAL EXACTITUDE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—We have celebrated another Armistice Day, but it seems to me that our celebrations have lacked chronological exactitude as, apparently, those who inaugurated them desired that they should have. The two minutes' silence was observed at 11 o'clock in the morning everywhere, presumably, to synchronise with a similar observance in the metropolis of our Empire. But little account was taken of the difference in time in various places in the Empire. If that had been done, our observation of the solemn moment would have taken place somewhere about 5 p.m. It seems to me that steps should be taken throughout the Empire to ascertain the exact moment when the various observances in connection with Armistice Day take place in London in terms of local time and all arrangements should be made in such a manner as to make it possible for everyone in the Empire to know that he is acting at the moment in unison with his fellow-citizens from London to Sydney—Yours, etc.

Hongkong, November 11th.

SOLENT TUNNEL SCHEME.

A POINT IN FAVOUR OF A TRAIN FERRY.

At a meeting of the Royal Isle of Wight Agricultural Society at Newport recently, Sir Charles Seely presiding, a resolution was passed that the society favoured the construction of a tunnel under the Solent as the best means of improving the present inadequate means of communication between the island and the mainland, but could not at present support any measure which would increase the already heavy rate burden.

The Chairman said it was for the railway companies affected to make the first move in the matter of the tunnel, which would enormously increase railway traffic to and from the island. As to the suggestion of the Minister of Transport that a train ferry would be more practicable, Sir Charles Seely said that train ferries had proved unsatisfactory elsewhere, and one advantage of such a scheme was that a trustworthy estimate of the cost could be obtained.

BADAK SENSATION.

In letters received by the directors of the Badak Company from Mr. H. F. Scase, a representative of the company's shareholders in the Malay Peninsula, Mr. Scase has given further confirmation of his opinion, sent by cable message, that the property is valueless. Commenting on the sensational cable message in which he stated that 80 bays had bottomed for the full length of the Jeneri valley, and that the results were valueless, Mr. Scase writes: "I think this is sufficient to convince you that we have been 'had'."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE FOUR DOORS."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Your contributor who has taken up a column and a half of your space, in Wednesday's issue, with quotations from "Practical Idealism," Kipling, and Lord Dunsany, seems, apparently, to have taken umbrage at what some of those who, like him, saw the Dunsany plays, recently produced by the Amateur Dramatic Society, said about the plays. He has, however, advanced no arguments to show that what was said by the other side about Dunsany's plays was not just criticism. In fact, judging from his lengthy contribution, he seems to have ignored the true function of criticism. The arguments he has advanced to refute the critics are, to say the least, pharisee. He says that on the three nights the plays were produced, the theatre was full, and then he goes on to say that this phenomenon—so he regards it—did not take place even when *Mis. Marie Tempest* was occupying the theatre. His climax in the first argument is reached when he mentions as a fact worth nothing "that the Chinese appreciated what they saw." The conclusion one draws from this is that only if a theatre is full, it is safe to argue that the play is perfect, and if the Chinese—a proverbially polite people—express their appreciation—particularly when the play is given in aid of a Chinese charity—no one need say a word against the author. Then he takes a sentence, which serves his purpose, out of a book without regard to the context: "Decoration, instead of being a side issue, is the very heart and soul of true art"—and talks about the "beautiful results" produced by "the wonderful stage settings," and finally challenges those who do not agree with him regarding Lord Dunsany's work as a dramatist to produce better work than Dunsany's. To begin with, it was waste of time quoting any one about the value of decoration in "true art," as the point was never in dispute. No one denied that Mr. Sinclair's settings were good, but what should one say of the dictum that the decoration, and not the play (so it reads in the contribution), is the thing? Under the sub-heading "The Compromise," your contributor shows how great is the value of decoration in his estimation when he talks about "the scene for framing the words of 'The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles.'" He triumphantly asserts that "wherever else the play is staged, it will never be produced better than in Hongkong." That may be so, but it does not prove that the play, as a play, is good. Why he quotes from "Dunsany the Dramatist" or indulges in platitudes about the work reflecting the artist is best known to himself, but it seems to me that his ideas about art and criticism are at their best confused and elementary. Witness his wholesale denunciation of modern revues and musical comedies. Judging from his own standard, based on decoration, both the modern revue and the musical comedy should be the acme of art. Yet, he thinks that they mostly appeal "to the lower than to the higher nature of the audience." Again, why? Is it not true that it is the angle of vision of the on-looker which is the determining factor? That it is so is proved by the differences which have arisen between your contributor and others, who looked more to the plays themselves than to the "decoration" for the meaning of the author. Those who disagree with your contributor give Mr. Sinclair his due, but they, probably, do not hold with your contributor that Mr. Sinclair's settings can make one ignore the deficiencies of a dramatist—Yours, etc.

DRAMA.

Hongkong, November 10th, 1920.

THE TRADE OF HONGKONG.
RETURNS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER.

The Trade and Shipping Returns of Hongkong for the third quarter of the year have just been published by the Government printers. The imports during the quarter show a total value of £23,619,777, and the exports a total of £23,488,623. The values in local currency were converted at 3/6 in July, 3s. 11½d. in August and 4s. 3½d. in September.

The value of the total trade shows an advance in imports and a decline in exports as compared with the figures for the corresponding quarter of last year, but in 1918 the value of the sugar imports was not given, whereas this year they have been included.

The Shipping returns for the quarter give the departures of 2,010 ships having an aggregate tonnage of 2,874,971 tons. Of an aggregate tonnage of 2,874,971 tons, the vessels 1,164 were British aggregating 1,471,877 tons; 236 were Chinese aggregating 205,836 tons; 27 were Japanese aggregating 518,910 tons; United States vessels numbered 76 having an aggregate tonnage of 242,961.

A NEW LIST

OF

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Callard and Bowser's Bitter Scotch and Nougat.
Callers and Peters Chocolates in Fancy Boxes.
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Chiver's Mince meat in Jars.
Lazenby's bottled Gooseberries, Black Currants, Red Plums, Greengages.
Crosse and Blackwell's English Jams in tins.
Del Monte Melba Pears in tins.
Malaga Raisons in Clusters.
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ALL WOOL RUGS,
EVERYTHING FOR TRAVELLERS.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of **CROWN LAND** at Laichikok in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1889, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Description	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.			

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY ANNUAL BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES in connection with the above will take place at the City Hall from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on **TUESDAYS**, Nov. 16th, and 23rd, and **NOVEMBER**. Dancing shoes must be worn.

T. W. HILL,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous customers that we are **REMOVING** on **MONDAY**, November 15th, to 38, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (Opposite to Lock Hing & Co.).

TABACUERIA FILIPINA.
Telephone 3558.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Companies (Winding-Up) No. 2 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER of the Company's Ordinance 1911.

and
IN THE MATTER of the Chinese Partnership Ordinance 1911.

and
IN THE MATTER of the Chap. CXXXV of 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding-up of the above-named **CHAP CHUNG SING K.** a Chinese Partnership Registered under the Chinese Partnership Ordinance 1911, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was on the 10th day of November, 1920, presented to the said Court by Herbert Matheson of Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Accountant and Attorney in Hongkong of the Chartered Bank Ltd. of Australia & China and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at 10.30 in the forenoon on the 24th day of November, 1920; and any Creditor or Contributor of the said Registered Partnership desiring to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his agent, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributor of the said registered partnership requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Solicitors &c.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of November, 1920.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

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WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS.

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HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS

LOCAL NEWS

The Paper is sold Here.

INTIMATIONS

CRICKET WEEK.

THE HONGKONG BANKS will be **CLOSED** for the transaction of **EXCHANGE BUSINESS** on **FRIDAY**, November 12th, at 1 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a **PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE** No. 43/331 dated 1st July, 1907, for 15 shares Nos. 8788 to 8792 inclusive all registered in the name of Mrs. Egonaracion Loyaga has been **LOST** or **STOLEN**, and should this certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 1st day of December, 1920, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/331 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as **NULL** and **VOID**.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1708]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 6th DECEMBER next, at 3 p.m. at the Eschequer Office (Direccao dos Servicos de Fazenda) Macao, **TENDERS** will be received for the exclusive right of Collecting Taxes imposed upon Tobacco, within the territory of this province, for the period of Two Years, commencing on the 1st February, 1921, up to 31st January, 1923.

Tenders must be submitted under sealed covers. No consideration will be taken of those who offer less than \$80,000 per annum which is the basis of the tender.

Tenders shall have to deposit \$20,000 into the Agency of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino at Macao, as a guarantee.

For further particulars, apply to—
DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA,
MACAO.

The Director of Eschequer Office,
PLINIO TINOCO.
Macao, November 2nd, 1920. [1703]

NOTICE.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS is now in need of **CHINESE STUDENTS** who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—
General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop, and Store Management, Railway Law and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge design and construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonry, Hydraulic Engineering, Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, not later than the 31st of December, 1920, to the following address:—
Mr. CHONG HUNG-NLEN,
Director of Railway Department,
Ministry of Communications.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Successful candidates will have their diplomas, and other Documents returned to them according to the address in the application.

[1721]

AVIS OFFICIEL.

Relatif au recrutement d'agents techniques
Chinois pour le chemin de fer.

La question des chemins de fer devient plus en plus importante dans tous les pays. A l'étranger cette question a acquis un développement considérable et jusqu'à présent, en Chine, elle ne permet pas de comparer notre pays aux autres puissances. C'est pourquoi notre intention est de modifier et d'améliorer nos méthodes actuelles, soit qu'il s'agisse de lignes déjà terminées, soit en ce qui concerne celles dont les travaux ne sont pas encore commencés. Nous avons donc besoin de nombreux agents techniques pour l'administration, exploitation, comptabilité, finances, statistiques, contentieux; et pour les études topographiques, plans, projets, tracés des routes, ponts; et pour les ateliers de toutes sortes, construction du matériel roulant, appareils de vote, signaux; et pour les essais réception des matériaux ou machineries, et encore pour d'autres services spéciaux. Ayant vu que nous avons déjà beaucoup d'étudiants qui ont fait des études à l'étranger et des candidats qui possèdent des connaissances spéciales nous regrettons beaucoup de ne pas avoir placé les étudiants et les agents techniques conformément à tout ce qu'ils ont de capacité et d'expérience.

En conséquence nous publions les conditions ci-dessous:

1. Les étudiants qui ont terminé leurs études à l'université ou dans une école supérieure spéciale à l'étranger ou en Chine sont autorisés de présenter au Chef du département des chemins de fer au Ministère des Communications leur certificat de sortie ou autre publication ou travail quelconque personnel sous lettre recommandée, cachetée, avec leur adresse. Les étudiants doivent joindre à leur demande leur biographie en langue étrangère, s'ils ne peuvent pas l'écrire en chinois.
2. Les demandeurs à présenter par les postulants sera reçue jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1920.
3. Les étudiants ou agents techniques qui ne sont pas à Peking devront attendre la réponse du Ministère, qui leur fera connaître par une lettre le jour pour passer leur examen, ou leur renverra leur certificat s'il n'est pas jugé suffisant pour les appeler à un examen.
4. Seront refusés sans explications tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui présenteront une mauvaise conduite ou une mauvaise première demande et les derniers compositions, ou qui par un moyen quelconque cherchent à se faire remplacer pour passer leur examen.
5. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auraient fait des démarches non permises, ou auraient employés des procédés défendus pour se faire remplacer ou auraient fait d'une manière quelconque.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of **\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS** if they do not exceed 35 words in number and are prepaid.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash. Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this "box" for
Bones P. Q. AD. AP. W. RF.

WANTED to purchase small YACHT. Must be in first-class condition. Box BK, Daily Press Office.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAH SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE CERTIFICATE dated 15th January, 1919, for Straits \$1,788.51 (Straits Dollars One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight, and cents Eighty-one), invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya issued in the name of Mr. THOMAS SANG has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of one month from the date of the above Document be not forthcoming, the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1920. [1822]

INTERPORT CRICKET LEAGUE.

DANCE AT THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

9.30 P.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH.

A DANCE has been arranged in honour of the Interport Cricket League to be held at the **REPULSE BAY HOTEL** at 9.30 p.m. on **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH**. A limited number of tickets, each including the cost of supper, can be obtained from the Hongkong Hotel at \$5 per head.

Subscribers must provide their own transport. Special terms for the hire of Motor Cars are offered by the Hongkong Hotel for a limited number of persons only, and application for these should be made as early as possible at the Hotel's Hongkong Office.

INTERPORT CRICKET ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE. [1749]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INTERPORT CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1920.

THE Management beg to announce that the **REPULSE BAY HOTEL** is booked exclusively for the Ball and Supper to the Interport Cricket and Tennis Teams on the above night in connection with which an advertisement appears in this issue.

Tickets holders only will be admitted on the evening in question. Dinners will not be served to other than residents at the Repulse Bay Hotel, owing to the Hotel accommodation being taxed to its utmost capacity on this occasion. [1750]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INTERPORT CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1920.

IN connection with the above, a late **PERCY** will leave the "Star" Ferry Pier, Hongkong, at 1 a.m.

Late **TEAMS** to "Star" will leave the Lower Tram Station at 12.15.0, 1.15.0 and 2.15.0. [1773]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS
Fr. 105,000,000.00

THE organization of the Bank enables it to open **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** and to accept **FIXED DEPOSITS** in local currency and **ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.**

These accounts and deposits may be converted **AT ANY TIME** without **ANY CHARGE** in **ANY OTHER CURRENCY.**

Apply for terms and particulars—
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building 5, Chater Rd

[1748]

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to inform the holders of the **TEMPORARY BONDS** of the Credit National 1915 which have been subscribed through us, that same must be **EXCHANGED** in our Paris Office for **DEFINITE BONDS** before March 1921. [1762]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

We beg to announce the arrival of New Shipments of

Italian Vermouth
Martini Rossi.

Graves Malescot Blanc,
Grand Vin Nature.

Sauterne Barzac.
Grand Marnier,

Cordon Rouge.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 616

[11]

DEATH.

She Tai Tsai.—At his residence, No. 4, Seymour Terrace, on November 10th, at 6 p.m. The funeral will take place on November 12th at 3 p.m. [1776]

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

LONDON THROGGED WITH PARTICIPANTS.

LONDON, November 10th.

London is thronged with people assembled to participate in tomorrow's historic ceremony of unveiling the Cenotaph in Whitehall and the burial of the unknown British warrior, disinterred from the battle-fields, in the Abbey.

Trains are arriving crowded with mourners and spectators from the uttermost parts of Britain.

Reuter's Boulogne correspondent says that the body of the warrior arrived there yesterday afternoon where it was received by British and French officers and borne by eight representatives of the British services, through lines of French soldiers presenting arms, to the Castle, where it was placed in a massive casket over which four Pelas mounted guard until this morning, when the cortege will be formed and pass through decorated streets to the quay en route for England.

A mischievous suggestion having been made that the identity of the warrior is not unknown, it is emphatically stated that no living person knows who he was.

THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR OF FRANCE.

TO BE BURIED UNDER ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

PARIS, November 9th.

It has now been decided that the unknown French Poilu should be buried under the Arc de Triomphe, instead of at the Pantheon, where the Thursday's ceremony will be confined to the depositing of the urn containing the heart in the Gambetta Crypt.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

M. CAMBON'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, November 8th.

M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to England for a period of 22 years, is retiring in January.

MAKING EXTREMIST SPEECHES.

RAID ON M.P.'S HOUSE IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 10th.

A force from Scotland Yard raided the residence at Chalk Farm of Colonel Malone, M.P., who has recently been indulging in extremist speeches. Several hundreds of documents were seized.

ARMENIANS SURRENDER TO TURKS.

SOVIET ULTIMATUM TO GEORGIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 10th.

Remnants of the Armenian Army are reported to be retreating towards Novo Bayasid, near Lake Gokcha, and it is stated that the Armenian Government is suing for peace, but the Commander-in-Chief of the Komalst forces demands as a preliminary the surrender of all arms.

The Soviet has sent an ultimatum to Georgia demanding the immediate cessation of negotiations with General Wrangel and rupture of relations with the Entente Powers, also the suspension of commerce with the latter.

The Soviet promises in return to furnish all the oil and gold required. The Georgian Government has ordered a general mobilization.

ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

LIKELY IF TREATY IS NOT RATIFIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 10th.

Financial assistance by the Allies so far granted to the Turkish Treasury is about to be restricted in consequence of the Government's procrastinatory attitude in carrying out certain obligations, especially the ratification of the Treaty of Sevres. The despatch of an ultimatum will be considered if this does not give the desired results.

LIQUOR DECISION.

THOUSANDS OF QUARTS RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.

The Supreme Court has found for the plaintiff in the case which Mr. William G. Street brought against the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company of New York.

Under this decision, owners of liquor lawfully acquired and stored for their own use in places other than homes, may remove the same. This is interpreted as meaning that thousands of quarts of liquor in bonded warehouses and elsewhere will soon be released.

10,000,000 GALLONS OF LIQUOR TO BE SET FREE.

LATER.

The Supreme Court's decision authorizing owners of liquor, lawfully acquired and stored for their own use in places other than their homes, to remove them has filled innumerable Americans with delight, particularly Club men who assert that they are specially favoured by the new ruling, as the men who use Clubs as homes will probably be allowed to keep supplies of drinks in the Clubs. It is estimated that 10,000,000 gallons of liquor now lying in warehouses will be released, while large quantities seized by the Government agents will be returned to owners.

SIR OWEN THOMAS.

LONDON, November 10th.

Sir Owen Thomas will retain his seat at Angelsey as an independent Labour member.

NIGHT MARCH OF THE IRISH.

AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.

Hundreds of Irish sympathizers marched for an hour in single file around the White House, this evening, as a protest against the death of Mr. MacSwiney, carrying banners inscribed: "Get the British out of Ireland" and "MacSwiney's Death shall be in vain."

The leaders announced that the march will be repeated nightly for 73 days, the length of Mr. MacSwiney's fast.

It is stated that President Wilson had no knowledge of the demonstration as he was asleep at the time.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DISORDERS IN IRELAND.

SINN FEIN AMBUSH FOILED.

LONDON, November 9th.

A Sinn Fein attempt to ambush a police patrol met with disastrous results. Of the attackers two were killed, one was wounded and two were arrested, whilst the police had no casualties.

PUNISHED FOR PARTICIPATION IN RAID.

LONDON, November 9th.

In the House of Commons the Under-Secretary of the War Office announced that six N.C.O.s have been reduced in rank for participation in the Bolbriggan raid reported in September. Another has been reduced in rank and given 168 hours' detention for taking out a lorry without leave. None of these soldiers was proved to be implicated in the damage to the town, and the expression "sacking the town" was a gross misrepresentation.

BIG MILITARY SWEEP.

LONDON, November 9th.

In consequence of a reported raising of Sinn Fein forces in a mountainous region a big military sweep has occurred in the Kesh district, north-east of Bantry. Twelve residents of the district on the line of march were arrested in consequence of the discovery of quantities of explosives and weapons on their farms. Aeroplanes co-operated in rounding them up.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

RATE OF EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, November 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Terrell, Mr. Williams stated that the rate of expenditure in Mesopotamia and North West Persia at present is £2,500,000 monthly. He hoped for substantial reductions during the next six months.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT GUILDHALL BANQUET.

LONDON, November 9th.

The city was thronged with spectators to witness the Lord Mayor's show, which, however, was very simple compared with previous pageants. The uncertainty due to the miners' strike caused an abandonment of the proposed historic story of "The Makers of London."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall there was the usual assemblage of Cabinet Ministers and others.

Mr. Lloyd George said there were still perils on the path of peace, but the world was gradually settling down and things were coming right. Firstly, there were outstanding questions between Germany and the Allies. Germany's disarmament was the real test of her sincerity towards executing the Treaty. He had just received a very satisfactory report on that subject. The German Army is already below 100,000 and on the way to 100,000. There were still too many rifles in possession of the population, but, on the whole, the steps taken by Germany since the Spa Conference on this matter were a guarantee that her present rulers were sincerely resolved to carry out the Treaty to the best of their ability. As regards reparations, personally he was pleased with Germany's proposals for the forthcoming Conference. The German Government realised that it was their first duty to repair the devastations which their armies had wrought and he was most hopeful that the discussion would give tangible results.

As regards Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said the impossible and crazy creed of Bolshevism could not survive, but anarchy might survive and constitute a danger to the world. Therefore they would persevere in trying to secure peace with Russia.

Referring to the assassinations in Ireland, the Premier declared that the Government had got murder by the throat. There could not be conciliation until murder and conspiracy were stopped. The terrorists said it was war, if so, they could not complain if some of the rules of war were applied.

Mr. Lloyd George said he invited anyone competent to speak on behalf of Ireland to come and discuss any proposals. If he had given Germany a similar invitation during the war he would have received a response, but there was no response from Ireland, because Irishmen were afraid they would have been intimidated, and this terror must be broken down before peace in Ireland was attainable. He was convinced that Irishmen were heartily sick of murder. We were offering Ireland not subjection, but equality; not servitude, but an honourable partnership in the greatest Empire in the world.

WIFE POISONING TRIAL.

RESULTS IN HUSBAND'S ACQUITTAL.

LONDON, November 9th.

One of the most sensational murder trials of recent years ended at Carmarthen to-day, when the solicitor, Harold Greenwood, was acquitted of the charge of poisoning his first wife, Mabel, who died on June 16th, 1919.

The body was exhumed on instructions from the Home Office on April 10th, after which Greenwood, who married Miss Gladys Jones three months after his first wife's death, was arrested (on June 16th of this year, the anniversary of his first wife's death) following a verdict of murder at the inquest.

Sir Marly Samson, prosecuting for the Crown, emphasized the fact that Greenwood bought some gallons of weedkiller from Scotland, this containing arsenic, which it was alleged Greenwood mixed with wine which his wife drank, arsenic being found in her body posthumously.

Sir Marshall Hall, defending, suggested that death was due to the doctor mistakenly administering two half-grain morphia pills and that the presence of arsenic in the body was due to glucose in manufactured food.

An important witness for the defence was Greenwood's daughter, who testified that she drank two glasses of the same wine as her mother.

BRITISH TRADE.

LAST MONTH'S RETURN.

LONDON, November 9th.

The Board of Trade returns show imports for October totalling £149,888,000, a decrease compared with October last year of £3,611,000, but an increase over October, 1913, of £7,888,000.

Exports for October this year were £115,335,000, an increase over October last year of £33,234,000 and an increase over October, 1913, of £263,672,000.

The principal increases in exports, compared with October last year, were: Cotton manufactures, £8,089,000; woollens, £1,470,000; iron and steel manufactures, £8,509,000.

The value of coal exports, decreased by £3,408,000, whilst gold and silver exported in October totalled £34,375,000, of which £21,775,000 went to the United States and £12,600,000 to India.

THE "VINDICTIVE."

PRESENTED TO BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 9th.

Reuter learns that the *Vindictive*, which is now lying in shallow water at the mouth of Ostend Harbour, has been presented to, and accepted by, the Belgian Government, as a tribute from His Majesty's Government. The *Vindictive* will be formally handed over on Armistice Day.

FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

U.S. RED CROSS WORKER AND TWO NURSES, KILLED.

SANTOPIETRO, November 8th.

During a Bolshevik cavalry raid on Salsado, Mr. Kilpatrick, a representative of the American Red Cross, and two nurses were brutally killed. General Wrangel's troops carried out their retreat behind fortified lines in splendid order. Red attacks on Perekop were repulsed, heavy losses being inflicted on the attacking forces.

DUCAL DIVORCE.

CHARGES AGAINST DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

LONDON, November 9th.

The Duchess of Marlborough has been granted a divorce on the ground of desertion and misconduct by the Duke. A formal denial of the charges against the Duke was put in, but no evidence was called.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD BY-ELECTION.

COALITION CANDIDATE RETURNED.

LONDON, November 9th.

Mr. J. O. Davidson, the Coalition Unionist candidate, has been returned unopposed for Hemel Hempstead.

EX-KING OF BAVARIA DEAD.

LONDON, November 9th.

A message from Paris says that the ex-King of Bavaria has died at Basel.

JAPAN'S NEXT BUDGET.

FINANCE MINISTER INSISTS ON RETRENCHMENTS.

LONDON, November 9th.

Departmental estimates for the next fiscal year total about 1,800 million yen, being 500 million yen more than the current Budget. The natural increase of revenue will not be as large as originally expected, and the increase of surplus available for the next fiscal year will not exceed 150 million yen. Recourse may be had to increased taxation. Meanwhile, the Finance Minister has been persistently urging a general retrenchment of the Departmental estimates, and is demanding that their new bills be curtailed by from 80 to 90 (1) per cent. Viscount Takahashi is also said to have explained to Admiral Saito, Governor-General of Korea now in Tokyo, that the Government could not give such an enormous credit to Korea as he is reported by the papers to have been demanding.—*Japan Gazette*.

THE FAME OF ST. BEPULCHRE'S.

Long before the birth of most of the composers for the harpsichord, in 1670, to be exact—Benjamin Harris, built an organ for the Church of St. Sepulchre at what is now Holborn Viaduct. This organ is so worn out as to be useless. An scheme is in hand for replacing and renovating it which will involve an expense of £2,000. St. Sepulchre's, dating from 1120, is the largest church in the City. It is famous in the more picturesque annals of crime as the building from whose steps condemned highwaymen beginning the journey to Tyburn Tree were handed liquid refreshment.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

WIRELESS FOR HONGKONG.

GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, November 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel John Ward, Colonel Amery pointed out that the question of wireless facilities for Hongkong was intimately connected with the general question of inter-Imperial wireless communication. A copy of the report of the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Committee has been sent to the Governor of Hongkong in reply to his despatch urging the construction of a high-power wireless station at Hongkong for commercial purposes, as any local proposals must obviously be affected by the central scheme.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

BETROTHAL OF KING OF SIAM.

SINGAPORE, November 10th.

It is announced that the King of Siam has been betrothed to his cousin, the daughter of Prince Naradhip.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

LAST NIGHT'S SMOKING CONCERT.

The smoking concert under the auspices of St. George's Society which was given in the Theatre last night was one of unusual excellence. H.E. The Governor, Major-General Ventris, and Admiral Gleaves, U.S.N., and the visiting cricket teams were among the guests of the Society. The contributors to a varied programme included Mr. A. Hyde Lay, Mr. W. A. Hannibal, Mr. Harold Freeborn, Lieut. Ivan R. Franks, R.N., Mr. R. A. Green, H. Symonds and D. James, the Misses Alleen and Doris Woods, "Lena and Tedo," and the Band of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. A more detailed account of the concert which was not concluded at midnight is held over until tomorrow.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI TO MEET SINGAPORE TODAY.

Owing to the wet weather, yesterday, the interport cricket match between Shanghai and Singapore was not played. The match will be commenced to-day at 10.30 a.m.

RED-HOT CHARCOAL EATEN BY TOADS.

GRABBING INSTINCT THAT DEPIES PAIN.

In the incentive to seize an object so strong with a toad that even acute pain is no deterrent!

Professor W. N. F. Woodland, of Madras, argues that this is the case, and supports his theory by quoting instances of toads eating red-hot charcoal.

A practical demonstration of this instinct was given to Professor Woodland in Cawnpore. Small fragments of charcoal heated to a glowing red were thrown on the cement floor in front of several small toads, and the glowing fragments were eagerly snapped up and swallowed.

"The toads appeared to suffer no inconvenience," writes Professor Woodland, "since not only did they not exhibit any signs of discomfort, but, on the contrary, several toads swallowed two or even three fragments in succession."

NOT STUFFY.

I repeated the experiment at Ajlhabad in August, 1919, with the same results (the toads even attempting to pick up glowing ends).

The fact that some toads seized several hot particles in succession would seem to imply either that the heat was not felt, which seems incredible, or that memory is entirely absent in toads; but since toads most certainly come to associate a given time of day with the supply of food, this latter explanation seems to be equally incredible.

"The truth must be that the lessons of experience out of the ordinary require to be 'burned' into the toad intelligence by sheer repetition, just as the imprisoned shark which repeatedly bruises its snout against the glass of its tank has the lesson 'knocked' into it in time."

I have recently repeated these experiments in England with entirely negative results.

The salamander, a kind of lizard, was believed by the ancients to live on fire.

PARIS-SAIGON BY AIR.

The celebrated French aviator, Henri Brouin, accompanied by one mechanic, is about to attempt a flight from Paris to Saigon by hydroplane. The route proposed is: Paris, Naples, Athens, Alexandria, Baghdad, Bushire, Chahbar, Karachi, Sumbar, Allahabad, Chittagong, Hongkong, and Saigon.

LIFT-UP FOR UPLIFTER.

WONDERFUL SOJOURN AT ALBERT HALL.

Thousands of people filled the Albert Hall recently to hear when the Millennium will begin, and thousands were turned away.

"It is more popular than a prize fight," said one of the officials as the crowds surged round the doors. There was this difference from a prize fight, however—there was no charge for admission. There was no collection.

The date of the Millennium was announced by Judge Rutherford, of New York City, in a lecture of about an hour and a half's duration, entitled "Millions now living will never die."

Many were disappointed to hear that the new order of things has already begun, but Judge Rutherford proved to his own satisfaction that if you live until 1925 you need never die.

It is quite simple, according to the judge. He quoted the Bible to show that there were to be seventy jubilee periods of fifty years each since the Children of Israel entered Canaan. That was in 1575 B.C. If you multiply 50 by 70 it gives 3,500, and 1575 B.C. plus 3,500 years equals 1925 A.D. It was like Eureka!

MOROSITY LAUGHED.

Judge Rutherford is a middle-aged, portly, prosperous-looking, round-faced man, who wears a white waistcoat, well-cut trousers, a Gladstone collar, and a cut-away black coat. He was announced as being "by profession a lawyer, by choice a Christian," but no one laughed.

The judge let the spiritualists off—refusing to read a book expounding them to any one in the hall—but he came down heavily on Canon Barnes, who recently preached on the "Fall of Man." The canon has been accused of "killing a dead fly with a sledgehammer." Judge Rutherford tried artificial respiration with a megaphone.

He tied a telephone receiver to his chest and spoke into it, and a kind of megaphone in front of the table trumpeted his words to him. The audience stood this for a few minutes, but then they shouted that they could not hear, so the judge put the receiver down and spoke in the usual way. He suggested that Canon Barnes should "take off the frock and quit calling himself a preacher." His complaint against Canon Barnes was that he did not "believe the Bible."

NEW HAIR AND TEETH.

Judge Rutherford rambled about from Calvin to Beethoven, Lord Alton, and quoted Scripture at every turn. Having shown that there shall be no more death for the righteous after 1925, he quoted Job to prove that the centenarian shall "return to the days of his youth" with new hair and new teeth. What will become of the unrighteous was not made clear except that they are to have "a fair chance," but the judge said that he does not agree that they are to be tried, roasted, baked, and boiled.

Judge Rutherford quoted many instances to prove that prophets have been put in prison for a reason, and told joyfully that during the war he was sentenced in America to twenty years' imprisonment for sedition.

The Appeal Court, he added, found that he had not been tried fairly, and after nine months the Government let him out. Between now and 1925 the judge thinks we are in for a bad time, but after 1925 it will be all right. There will be plenty of houses and lots of food.

A MENAGERIE AT SEA.

ELEPHANT'S ADVENTURES ON VOYAGE.

Extracts from the diary of Mr. E. W. Harper, F.Z.S., who recently brought a large collection of animals from Calcutta to London, show that the care of a menagerie at sea is no easy task.

During the early part of the voyage the boat was terrible. The two tigers were prostrated, but were revived by a bucketful of water dashed in their faces. A pig-tailed monkey, a frigate-bird, and two flycatchers died from heat prostration. On the third day at sea, the captain had a canvas shed erected on the upper bridge for the small birds, which were suffering from the absence of a breeze. During the night the elephant managed to reach a bag containing his supply of sugar for the voyage, and locked the lot.

On the fourth day the tails of six Himalayan blue magpies had to be cut, as they were wrapping them round their perches. At Madras, where most of the animals had to be shipped to allow for the discharge of cargo, the elephant got restless because of the noise of the cranes and stopped eating. Green fodder could not be secured; the iron deck became very hot, and all the animals required constant watering. Three bears suffered much from the heat, and the eyes of the elephant began to run, because, according to the native keeper, she was "laying India."

On the second day out from Colombo the sea began to be rough. Both tigers refused food, and the elephant ate very little, refused to lie down, and suffered from a "chilly trunk." In the evening heavy seas were shipped, and the tigers were again prostrated. During the stormy weather, containing a prophetic broke the rivet of a hatch, by day, and at night helped itself to some of the raw fish before it was caught. A gibbon went down to the engine-room and burnt its foot on a hot plate, and a small snake which escaped was so badly injured in its receptacle that it had to be destroyed. On the way to Marseilles the weather became cold, and the elephant caught a chill, but recovered after the application of blankets and some big doses of quinine.

Between Marseilles and London the elephant plunged her trunk for half a yard into a port of white paint that had been left in her way. She allowed the keeper to clean some of it off with as oily rag, but would not let him touch the rest of her trunk by rubbing it against the oily surface. During the remainder of the voyage she behaved well except for tearing into strips two of her blankets and the awning which sheltered her.

A Smear of Chelsea Polish—a brisk rub—and a brilliant polish will instantly result.

Chelsea Boot Polish preserves the leather, thus doubling the life of your footwear.

"The Polish that Persists"

Chelsea Polish

BLACK OR BROWN BOOTS

SOLD BY ALL STORES

Manufactured by
CASWELL & CO., LTD.
Kettering, England.

HAUSFRAU GOES SHIPPING.

WHAT EVERY GERMAN WOMAN KNOWS

[BY LADY KITTY VINCENT.]

Colours—Before the start of market every German woman will leave her house or her scrupulously clean and in perfect order. That is one thing in which the German hausfrau or madchen is unequalled—cleanliness.

It is an accepted legend that no race except the British knows what it means to be really clean. In the case of Germany, at any rate, this is a fallacy. The poorest dwelling is meticulously fresh and dainty. The floors in the better middle-class houses are often parquet, and they gleam with polish and wax.

The decorations of the rooms are generally in atrocious taste—red plush brackets and a surplus of knick-knacks; but in spite of this there is never a trace of dust.

And a German kitchen! It is a miracle of anony tiles and shining steel, such as would make a British woman's back ache to look at. But it shines from Sunday till Saturday, and is given an extra polish on Monday.

Housekeeping is heart-breaking work just now for German women. Imagine having to pay thirty marks a pound for coffee and forty for butter!

THE MARKET—So, when she goes marketing, the hausfrau goes with a slender purse and a methodical list. She goes with her shawl neatly pinned about her shoulders and no hat on her head, but her hair is beautifully brushed with oil and she is beautifully clean.

However, poor as they may be, German women never omit to have their hair waved at least once a week. Partly, no doubt, owing to the fact that they seldom wear hats, they all have beautiful heads of hair.

The big market is held twice a week, generally in a church square. The careful matron arrives by six o'clock and makes a round of the stalls comparing prices.

Red cabbage, lies side by side with ivory-white cabbage, and piles of luscious tomatoes give a note of warm colour. Baskets of fresh walnuts form a dark background, and potatoes are piled in high heaps.

But the potato crop is bad this year, and, as German families make it their staple article of diet, there is likely to be a shortage, and the Government will have to issue coupons.

The hausfrau makes her purchases slowly and carefully, putting the parcels into the gaily patterned basket which she carries on her arm. These baskets are a typical part of German shopping. They are highly varnished and often ornamented with painted roses or crimson cherries or perhaps a cluster of butter-cups.

Presently she comes to a stall and prices the contents dubiously. Cauliflowers are scarce to-day, and the charges are outrageous. She argues, but the farmer's wife is obdurate. More would be customer, arriving, and there is a babel of tongues and shouting. But retort is at hand.

The crowd melts apart and a black-coated policeman through. He looks at the cauliflower, notes the price, and beckons to two of his men. In a moment the stall is denuded of its ware—confiscated because the price asked is sheer profiteering. But to-morrow there will be no cauliflowers for sale in any of the shops. The farmers would rather let them rot than sell them for less money.

By our friend goes home, her painted basket full and her fair hair shining in the autumn sun, to prepare the "mit-tagesessen" for Gertrud and Franz and Karl. Potato soup and a piece of black bread—probably. But they seem to thrive upon it nevertheless.—Daily Express.

MARRIED IN THE AIR.

UNIQUE CEREMONY A MILE OVER CALCUTTA.

When flying in a Handley-Page aeroplane over Calcutta on October 15th Miss Vera Garner was married to Mr. C. H. Mann. The ceremony took place when the machine was a mile from the ground.

The marriage was unique, not so much from the fact that it took place in the air, but that eight guests in addition to the clergyman and the best man were in the machine. The couple, that assembled at the Dum Dum Aerodrome testified to the great interest taken in the event.

In addition to the happy couple, the wedding party consisted of the best man, Captain Wiltshire, and Mrs. Bennett (mother of the bride).

At 3.30 the engines of the big machine were "ticking over," and, after photographs of the group had been taken, the wedding party entered the machine. Captain A. J. Steward being in the "front" seat, the Rev. H. C. Eastbrook was the officiating clergyman. The flight was no novelty to him, as he was on active service in France and made several flights there on war machines. As soon as the door was closed the machine slowly turned into wind, and, with its usual engine roar, shot off "into the blue."

A large number of guests remained on the ground to watch the machine circling round in the air. The machine climbed remarkably fast and reached 5,000 feet in 45 minutes.

The engine was then shut off, and the ceremony commenced as the aeroplane began to glide to earth in comparative quiet. The words of the service were perfectly audible, and the happy couple were made one well before the machine returned to ground. Indeed there was time for the people in the machine to convey their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Mann before a gentle bump heralded the safe return of the machine to earth. Although the guests stood during the ceremony, no inconvenience was felt by the movements of the huge machine, which was splendidly piloted by Captain Steward, a friend of the bride and bridegroom. The whole flight occupied about one hour.

Refreshments were bandied round, after which the party left for Calcutta where a reception was held in the Buffet of the Grand Hotel. Not the least interesting incident was the presence in the machine of one of the Messrs. D'Osselt Co.'s cinema operators, who took a complete film of the ceremony.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1930, at 11 A.M. within the Chamber, at Naval Dock, Kowloon:—

H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON"

Length between perpendiculars 135 ft. 0 in. Breadth extreme 20 ft. 0 in. Depth under side of deck 16 ft. 0 in. to Upper Deck 16 ft. 7 1/2 in. Tonnage according to British Rules Gross 451 1/2 tons Nominal Displacement 850 tons At mean draft 13 1/2 in. 10 in. Present mean draft 10 1/2 in. 9 in.

Where Built When Hongkong September 1919. (By whom H.K. W. Poon Dock Co., Ltd.)

Materials of Construction—

Wood Fittings in Cabin, etc. Iron General Fittings on Deck, etc. Steel Hull, Bulkheads, etc. Decks Forecastle, Upper and Lower

A single screw steel steamer of L.H.P. 1,200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

Built under Lloyd's survey 100 A.I. for towing purposes.

Port of Registry, Hongkong. To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

The Vessel is now on view between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained on application to the undersigned. On presenting inspecting orders to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the persons named thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The Ship may not be boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1808]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAIT.

The Steamship "BENCLEUCH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Nov. will be subject to return.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Nov. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, November 8th, 1930. [1784]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO and STRAITS, Etc.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENOGLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th Nov. 1930, will be subject to return.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 15th Nov. 1930 at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 9th November, 1930. [1780]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAIBANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Nov. 15th will be subject to return.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, November 9th, 1930. [1784]

CONSISTENT RELIABILITY OF B.S.A. MOTORCYCLES.

Scottish Six Days' Motor Cycle Reliability Trial, 1920. There were 94 starters in this Trial. 7 rode B.S.A. standard motorcycles, 72 rode other English makes, and 11 rode well-known American machines. Two kinds of Three-Wheelers and as Light Cars were also represented.

B.S.A. wins Team Prize also Four Gold and Three Silver Medals. The four B.S.A. entrants that were awarded Gold Medals lost no marks whatever, the other three that gained Silver Medals only lost one mark each.

It is generally admitted that a motorcycle which is successful under the strenuous and searching conditions of a Six Days' Reliability Trial can be thoroughly relied upon for good service under all circumstances.

The B.S.A. secured the chief award, the Team Prize, in both 1918, Auto-Cycle Union and 1920, Scottish Trials.

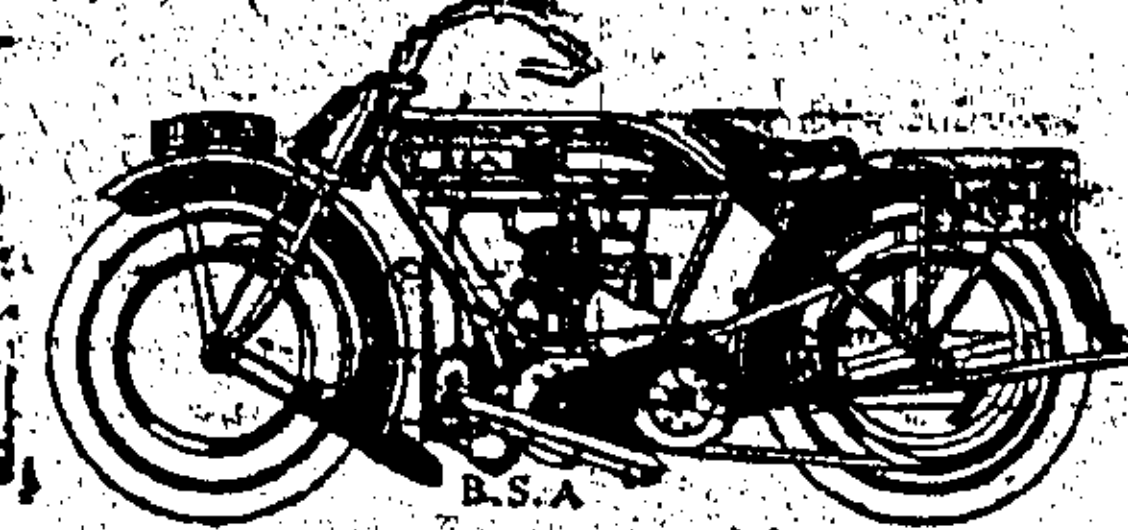
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF B.S.A. MOTORCYCLES HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

Sole Agents: WALTER FORD & CO.

8, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. Nos. 1855 & 3508.

Literature free upon request.



B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. SMALL HEATH, BIRMINGHAM.

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.
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Obuseji (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nara —	Shinjuku —
Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nara Hotel	Daitokuji Hotel
Kamakura —	Miyako Hotel	Nikko —	Tokyo —
Kathin Hotel	Matsumoto —	Kanaya Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Kanazawa —	Fushimi —	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Miyako Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Osaka —	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe —	Miyako Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama —
Oriental Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Shimonoseki —	Yokohama —
Ten Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Ban-jo Hotel	Grand Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSON

Kajie (Seoul) —	Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Fusan —	Dairen —	Byjuin (Port Arthur) —
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Shingishu —	Hoshigashu —	
Shingishu Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	

For 120 page handy guide book and information, please apply to OFFICE of JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU, THOS COOK & SON, or AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., or SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, c/o Traffic Bureau, Government Railway, Tokyo.

NESTLE'S THICK RICH CREAM



IS CREAM

NOT A CREAM SUBSTITUTE

CAN BE "WHIPPED" BUT CANNOT BE BEATEN.

SOLD BY LANE, CRAWFORD AND OTHER STORES

IN TWO SIZES

11 1/2 oz. 90 cents per tin.
5 1/2 " 60 "

Send P. O. to NESTLE'S P.O. Box 351 for "CREAM CONFECTIONS" Book of Recipes.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

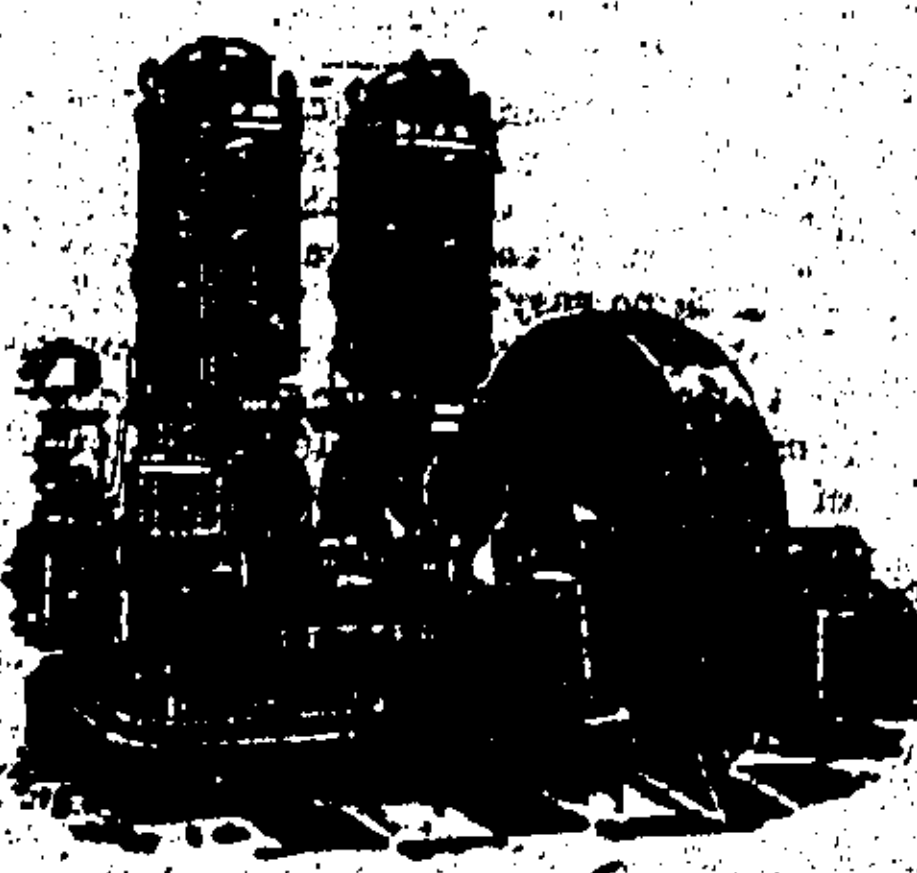
is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not in the beginning serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness of energy of buoyancy as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved themselves worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands and thousands of sufferers.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (25 pills), 1/14 (56 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).

VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



SIMPLICITY—

RELIABILITY—

ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE

RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED

PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED

FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND

USE FROM

100 H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE. 10 TO 450 H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

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Are subject to all weather conditions. Wind and rain make the skin rough and raw. A little Oatine will keep the skin smooth and healthy.

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USE IT AND PROVE IT

VETARZO

Without pain blood-cleansing of the system. Removes all poisons from the blood. Cleanses the skin. Clears the lungs. Refreshes the system. Dr. Le Clerc's Liver and Kidney Pills.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 10th.
Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 2,735 tons, Capt. Nishida, from Sandakan, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Chien On, Chinese str., 2,541 tons, Captain Chiu Chiu, from Kwang Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Luen
Wan, Chinese str., 2,15 tons, Capt. Chan Kiu Shing, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Wang Hing.

November 11th.

Chien On, British str., 1,335 tons, Captain Purdow, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Changpa, Chinese str., 556 tons, Captain Fletcher, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Hing Lee.

Devaungar, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. Shearer, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—Chap Cheong.

Hajima Maru, Japanese str., 3,500 tons, Capt. Kitano, from Singapore and Manila, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Harold Dollar, British str., 2,823 tons, Capt. Ridley, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Roberts Dollar & Co.

Hing Ping, Chinese str., 4,257 tons, Capt. Charvic, from Melbourne, with a general cargo.

Kochon, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. Cowan, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Singon, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. Pea, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Hing Ping*, on November 11th:—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (European line), due Nov. 13th.
Empress of Asia, due Nov. 13th.
Iyo Maru (European line), due November 14th.

Kitano Maru (European line), due Nov. 12th.
Kanookia, from Australia, due at daylight this morning.

Nagasa Maru (Calcutta line), due Nov. 24th.
Wuhsia, from Shanghai, is due to-morrow, about 6 a.m.

Orestes (Blue Funnel line), due November 20th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel line), due November 17th.

Shinyo Maru, due Nov. 14th.
Shinai Maru (Calcutta line), due Nov. 19th.

Tango Maru (Australia line), due Nov. 19th.
Tokuho Maru (Liverpool line), due Nov. 19th.

Tokyo Maru (American line), due Nov. 14th.
Tsushima Maru (Hamburg line), due Nov. 5th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 11th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 3 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 a.m.

Barometer ... 29.78 29.91 29.97

Temperature ... 82 71 71

Humidity ... 67 95 83

Wind Direction ... West North North

Force ... 2 2 0

Weather ... c c c

Rain ... 0 0 1.71

Highest open-air temperature on 10th ... 82

Lowest open-air temperature on 11th ... 70

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR NOVEMBER.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.

November 12th ... 6.34 ... 5.41

13th ... 6.35 ... 5.40

14th ... 6.35 ... 5.40

15th ... 6.35 ... 5.39

16th ... 6.37 ... 5.39

17th ... 6.38 ... 5.38

18th ... 6.39 ... 5.38

19th ... 6.39 ... 5.38

20th ... 6.40 ... 5.38

21st ... 6.41 ... 5.38

22nd ... 6.41 ... 5.38

23rd ... 6.42 ... 5.38

24th ... 6.43 ... 5.38

25th ... 6.43 ... 5.38

26th ... 6.44 ... 5.38

27th ... 6.44 ... 5.38

28th ... 6.45 ... 5.38

29th ... 6.45 ... 5.38

30th ... 6.45 ... 5.38

December 1st ... 6.47 ... 5.38

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Cavalier	Atherstone
Dane	Carlton
Hotel	San Francisco
Green	Modj Road
Kowloon	Namaimobe
Qing and	Kristianstad

WEATHER REPORT.

November 11th at 11.00.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China.

Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting.

The anti-cyclone remains stationary over N. China and S. Manchuria; the typhoon appears to be filling up to the east of S. Formosa; in the absence of returns from the Lechoos this lacks confirmation.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.62 inch. Total since January 1st, 100.81 inches against an average of 81.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock:—N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, rainy, improving later.

Formosa Channel:—N. winds, strong to gale.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook:—No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan:—No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOVEMBER 11th, A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Yokohama 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Tokyo 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Kobe 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Nagasaki 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Kagoshima 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Oshima 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Naha 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Ishigaki 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Bonin Island 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Weihaiwei 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Hankow 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Ichang 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Kiangsi 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Changsha 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Shanghai 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

Guthrie 8 a.m. 30.24 29 NW 2 b

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ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
 MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & or Boston via SUEZ CANAL	Manchester Castle	Brit.	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Tayama Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Montrose	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK & or Boston via PANAMA	Sagura	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 18th Dec
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Romeo	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 20th Dec
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Persia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 13th Jan.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	Tayama Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 25th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	City of Spokane	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	West Jappa I.	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 30th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Montesale	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 31st Dec
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Mattawa	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 25th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Ision	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
MARSHFIELD & LONDON via SPAIN, PANAMA &c.	Novara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHFIELD via HAMBURG, SAIGON, SPAIN &c.	Cordillera	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 37th inst.
MARSHFIELD, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	Tolmachus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
MARSHFIELD & MARSHFIELD via SINGAPORE, Cebu &c.	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	End of Nov.
GENOA, MARSHFIELD, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Antilochus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Glenahane	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 29th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Havana Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Dec.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Atreus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Elpenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Bloomfield	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Agapenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th Dec.
PORTLAND	Coaxet	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 20th inst.
BAMBURO, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	Lima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of Dec.
AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Kangas	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 3rd Dec.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Dilwara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 18th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Siam Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	Tenakin Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
STRAITS & COLOMBO	Laisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	Poohing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, Cebu, BRINDISI, VENICE, &c.	Yao Waiwyok	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	
SANDAKAN	Persia	Brit.	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	On 18th Dec., at D'Light.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	Takada	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 18th inst.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.	Bombay Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 32nd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	West Bika	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	About 11th Dec.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Hwah Ping	Chi.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Kanawa	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 29th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Changsha	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th Dec.
SUEZ, ALEX, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, &c.	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Beginning of Dec.
YOKOHAMA via JAPAN, HONGKONG, SAN FRANCISCO &c.	Tokyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 26th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Tokyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th inst., at 11 A.M.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at D'Light.
WUHAN, CHEONG & TIENTSIN	Kuelchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Chenan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Chil	Jap.	Messageries Maritimes	About 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst., at D'Light.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Devanta	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst., at Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & RANGKOW	Kanchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	Halching	Brit.	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	On 12th inst., at 12 Noon.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	Halchow	Brit.	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	On 18th inst., at 12 Noon.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	Halchow	Brit.	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	On 19th inst., at 12 Noon.
KEELING via SWATOW & AMOI	Kajo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
KEELING via SWATOW & AMOI	Sosha Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	Taming	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Loongang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, RANGKOW & SINGAPORE	Unzan Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Dec.
JAVA	Hayang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 14th inst.
JAVA	Hakato Maru	Dut.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 22th inst.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

as "MONTROSE" ... 22nd Nov.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
KILGORE BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—
THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... as "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... 28th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
the undersigned.

or to RINA & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Ball
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 12th Nov.	9 A.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 12th Nov.	4 P.M.
MANILA & ILOILO	"KUKIANG"	On 12th Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 12th Nov.	4 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Nov.	10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUJIANG"	On 12th Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUINING"	On 12th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KUMOW"	On 20th Nov.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
ports in Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Great Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days)

"HANCHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 12th Nov., at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. C. Patterson ... TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thompson ... FRIDAY, 19th Nov., at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

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HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE TO ARRIVE

DUE TO SAIL

S.S. WEST HICK ... Dec. 8th ... Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no transshipment en route
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CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	6,900	14th Nov. 10 A.M.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	6,400	18th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORA"	6,882	18th Nov.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,712	18th Dec.	do.
"DUNIA"	6,400	18th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	6,100	17th Dec.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,702	31st Dec.	do.
"FLASSY"	7,248	31st Jan. 1921	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 16th Nov. ... Calcutta via Spore, Pang & B.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	30th Nov.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	22nd Dec.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	14th Nov.	Japan direct.
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	16th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DEVANHA"	6,100	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between
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Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or
advices.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossens & Doyl, at 10 A.M.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said.BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate
ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with
Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and
Cuba Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation
for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
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Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (421)

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHUNYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 12th.
PERIA MARU	22,000	Dec. 2nd.
KOREA MARU	22,000	Dec. 17th.
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	Dec. 31st.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 1921.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TERMINI BY TIENTSIN-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TOKUTO MARU (Cargo only)	17,800	Dec. 9th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 10th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CHILI" .. 10,000 "AMAZON" .. 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" .. 22,000	On or about 15th Nov On or about 29th Nov On or about 15th Dec

MARSEILLES via
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
DIEPOT, SUEZ
PORT SAID ...
"CORDILLERE" ... On or about 17th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER.

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



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"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Nov. 25th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"COAXET" ... About Nov. 20th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Western Ocean ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and
South American ports.

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